

OWN YOUR HOME

COUNTY SOIL SURVEY IS MAKING RAPID PROGRESS

WORK IS UNDER DIRECTION OF EXPERT FROM OAC

Survey Began June 15 and Soils Are Classified Into Different Groups

Through the efforts made by the Chamber of Commerce, the Oregon Agricultural college is making a soil survey of Marion county and by the close of the season, the greater part of the county will have been surveyed.

The work is under the direction of W. L. Powers, chief in soils of the O.A.C. and is being done by E. F. Torgerson and Theodore Glassey, both associated with the agricultural college.

Work of surveying soils began June 15 in what is known as the Salem quadrangle, extending east from the river from the Kaiser school house and as far east as a line drawn north and south about two miles east of Salem.

In making soil surveys an auger that will bore into the soil four feet is used. According to Mr. Torgerson, it is necessary to go four feet into the ground to learn soil conditions relative to crops.

Soils are first classified into three groups: Hill soils or what is known as residual; old valley filling soils and then what is known as recent soils or river bottom land.

The Ankeny bottom land, where Mr. Torgerson and Mr. Glassey have completed their soil survey, is mainly old valley filling, except of course, that near the river. The great problem for the Ankeny Bottom land as well as most prairie land, is that of drainage. Mr. Torgerson said, River bottom land is generally well drained.

When the soil survey of the county is completed, the Oregon Agricultural college will issue a map, and by its different shadings and colorings, indicate exactly the kind of soil to be found on every section in the county. A definite name will be given to soil on each section of land and from the records at the O.A.C. a com-

plete analysis of any soil may be given.

As at present there is no Marion county soil survey at the Oregon Agricultural college, it is difficult to give correct information of soil when samples are submitted, Mr. Torgerson said.

For instance: If soil samples from six or eight inch depths are submitted, this would not show whether two feet deeper the soil was the same as sample, or whether it was resting on a sandy or gravel bed.

When the soil survey is completed, the O.A.C. will have the complete record to the depth of 48 inches and from this record, will be able to give correct information as to what the soil is adapted to and what should be done to continue or increase its value.

GARAGE SAID PROBLEM

ANOTHER SOLUTION TO CONGESTION SUGGESTED

One of the greatest problems encountered in crowded garages is the method of placing and taking out a car. It is said that this problem has been solved by J. B. Mitchell, of Knights-Bridge. He has designed a garage to be erected on the west side of London, and he explains his system as follows: "The new building will be four stories high, each of the floors will be divided by three rings into three concentric circles; on the inner and outer circles will be the stalls for cars, and the central ring will be a track which will revolve."

"When a car is driven into the garage it will be put on one of the revolving sections, taken to the upper floors by elevator, the revolving sections will turn until the car comes to a vacant rotationary stall, into which the car will then be driven. The revolving floors, which will run on ball bearings, can be turned around completely by two men in 30 seconds. To get a car out of the garage the process is reversed."

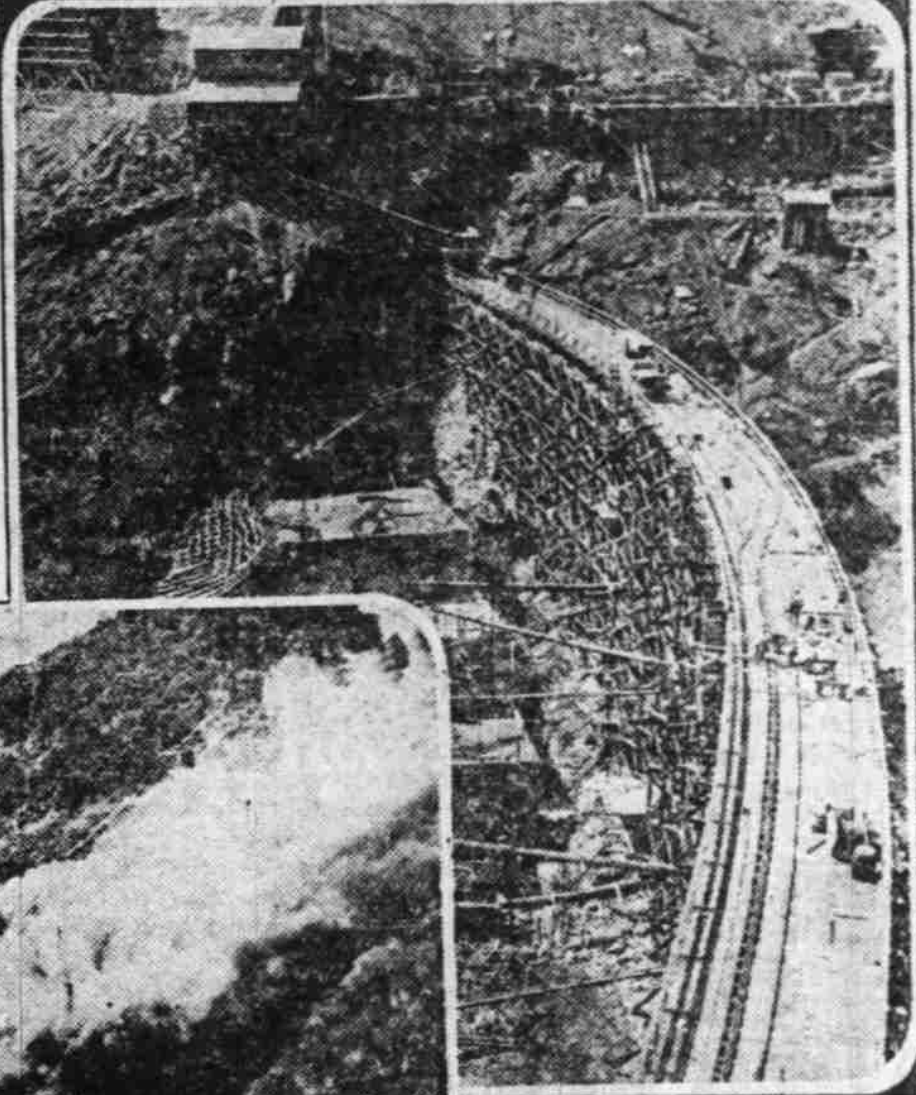
Recent land owners in Great Britain have planted about 18,000,000 trees in recent years in addition to millions set out by the government.

Explosives Blast Way For Great Dam And 4 Mile Power Tunnel At Pit River

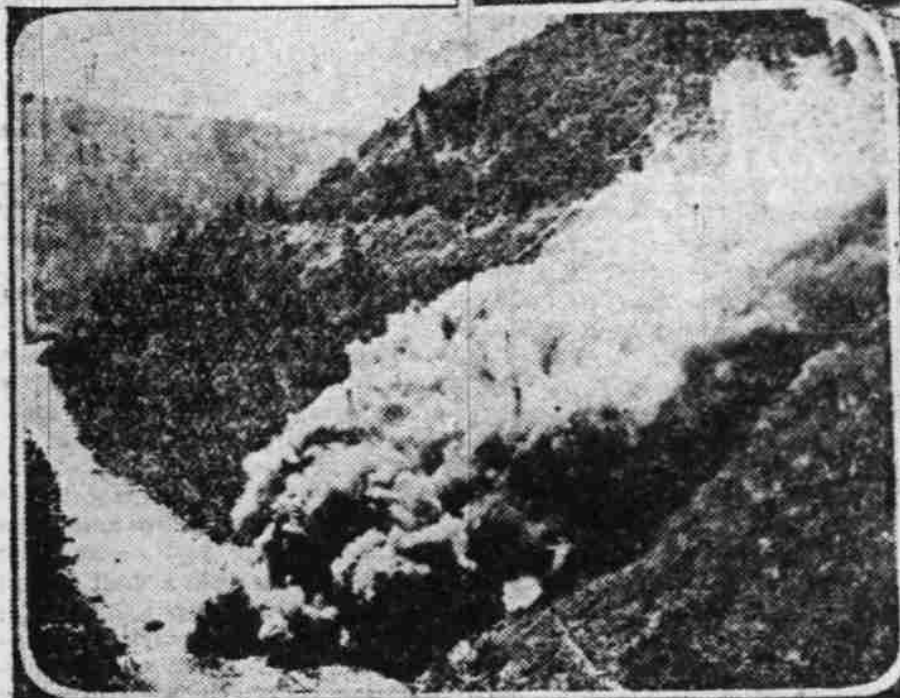
WHEN the entire water power development of the Pit River in northeast California is finished, about 10 years from now, the cost will have reached one hundred million dollars, and the chain of seven power plants composing the system will have a 600,000 horsepower capacity supplying electricity to a territory greater than the area of England and Wales.

Pit No. 3 development, now in progress, is on a tremendous scale including the building of a reinforced concrete dam, 100 feet high, across the river, the driving of a tunnel 4 miles long, 23 feet by 22 feet in diameter, and the building of a power house of 90,000 horse power capacity.

The big dam is of reinforced concrete, two siphon spillways



100 ft. high concrete dam on Pit No. 3 development



Dynamiting river bank to make grade for railroad

providing regulation and the gates having a capacity of at least 50,000 feet of water a second to take care of flood conditions. About ten tons of 40% low freezing gelatin dynamite were used in excavating for the dam.

From the intake structure, the water will be conducted to a concrete lined tunnel 19 feet in diameter and about 4 miles long. The formation through which the tunnel was blasted was of an irregular nature, the character of the rock changing with almost every round of explosive. But astounding progress was made. During last August, for instance, one of the headings was advanced 600

feet, the crew accomplishing 25 feet a day for the last three days. This is probably the first time that 600 feet of a 23 by 22 foot tunnel has been driven and timbered in a month. The 600 foot advance took 7,625 pounds of 40% gelatin and 5,660 cubic yards of material was removed. Three 8 hour shifts of 22 men each did the work including the timbering. It is estimated by the engineers that the consumption of explosives was comparatively small, being only about 12 1/2 pounds of 40% gelatin, 1 1/4 by 3 inches, per foot of tunnel advanced. Most of the firing was done

with fuse and caps although some electric exploders were used. Mechanical shovels equipped with buckets holding half a cubic yard of rock were used. They are of the revolving type and have cast iron counter weights so that when the blasts are fired they can be turned around, their armor of counterweights acting as a shield. This method the engineers estimate saved much time, as it was not necessary to move the shovels back on their caterpillar treads more than 10 or 15 feet when the blast went off.

A railroad along the river was necessary to the furthering of the work and, as is customary, the side hill was dynamited to make the grade.

A typical blast consisted of 175 kegs of black powder, 150 pounds of 25% dynamite and 500 pounds of 40% dynamite.

HOMESEEKERS REGISTER

PORTLAND BUREAU REPORTING MANY INQUIRIES

The first ten days of August have registered fifteen homeseekers, who have called at the land settlement department of the Portland chamber of commerce for information on Oregon.

Nine new settlers have been reported so far for August. Five were reported by the Oregon City chamber of commerce as having located in Clackamas county. They are W. T. McDonald from Stafford, Kans.; D. Hauff, Lodi, Cal.; J. J. Walsh, Winnamucca, Nev.; J. B. Trull, Oakland, Cal., and Carl Ulasky recently from Nashua, Mont.

It was also reported that Geo. W. Hines, of Los Angeles, had bought 28 acres in Jackson county and E. M. Carl, Onaga, Kan., had bought 17 acres in Josephine county.

Among those who are interested in locating in Oregon and who are at the present time looking over the country, is G. E. Josephson, of New Windsor, Ill. Mr. Josephson is an experienced horticulturist and is interested in the walnut industry in Oregon. He is now looking over Yamhill county with a view to locating. F. A. Ramsey, of Maricopa, Cal., who is visiting his cousin, Frank Ramsey at Forest Grove, is favorably impressed with what he has seen of Oregon, and is thinking of locating here. M. E. Culbertson, Yakima, Wash., is here looking for a sheep ranch.

due to the large contents of alumina.

The cement is ground in rotary grinders and pulverized to an extreme degree of fineness. The manufacture is considered costly when compared with that of other cements for every-day use. This cement was known before the World War and it became popular during the period of the war. A reserve of several thousand tons was always at the disposal of the French army. By its use it was possible to erect concrete mounts for large guns, which could be used three days after completion.

Its use in the construction of streets and roadways is of extreme value, as traffic may be directed over such a road 24 hours after work has been completed. If the process of its manufacture can be cheapened to such an extent that it will compare favorably with the prices of ordinary cement it will be used universally.

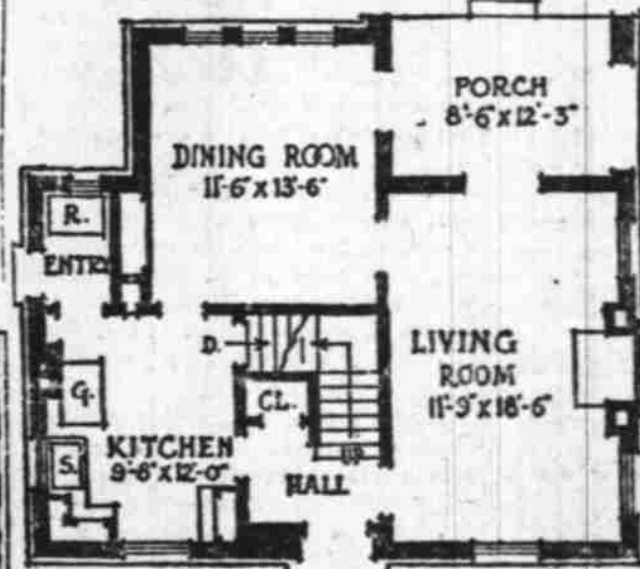
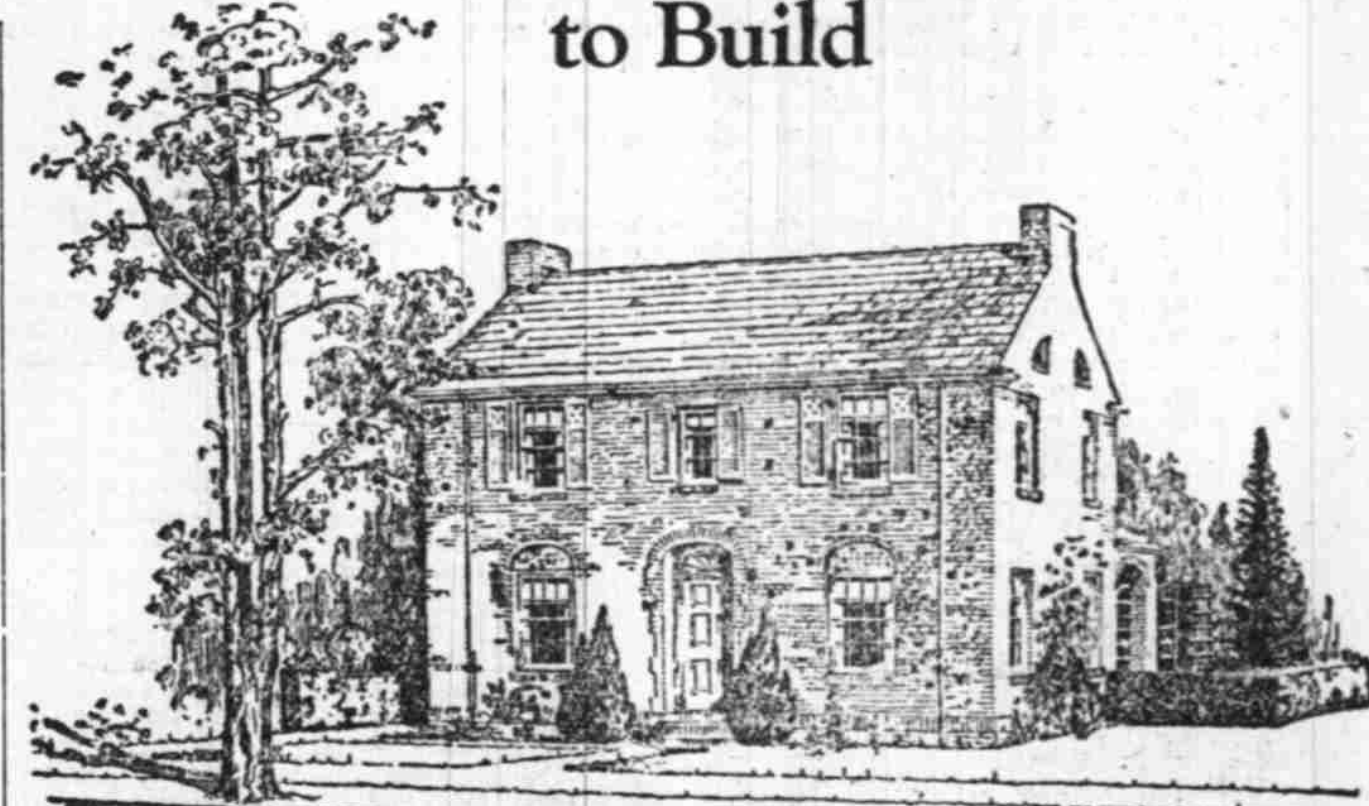
PERFECT NEW CEMENT

FRANCE IS REPORTING MANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS

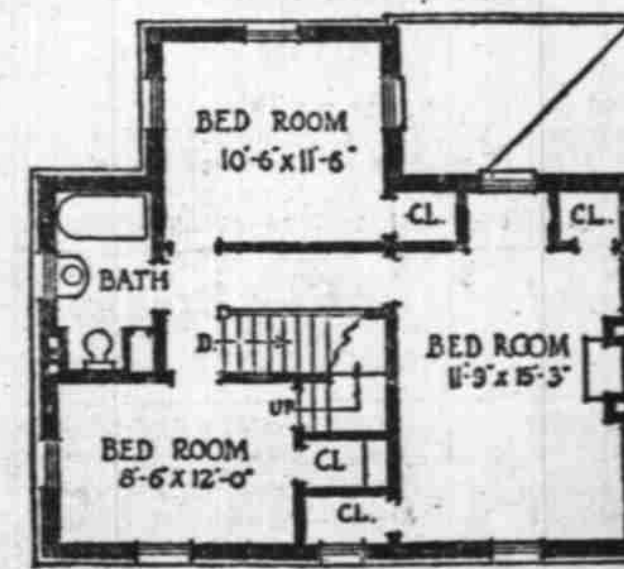
France is rapidly perfecting the new cement known as Ciment Fondu. Its chief asset is the astonishing rapidity with which it sets up and is hardened. This is

The architects are said to be at odds over a proposed remodeling of the White House. The public is chiefly interested to see if it is fixed so that no one can get in by the back door.

A Colonial House, Economical to Build



First Floor House No. 112



Second Floor

THE builders who developed the various styles of Colonial architecture laid as much stress on economical building as on pleasing design. That is one of the reasons why the types of Colonial architecture continue to be popular generation after generation.

A Colonial house is always simple in its design. But that does not mean that it is devoid of charm. It is after all the lines of a house and its proportions that determine its architectural merit. Its details, such as doors, windows and cornices, of course, can add much to its attractiveness; but only as details and not as the center of interest. That is why gingerbread porch ornaments and stained glass transoms over doors and windows are no longer the vogue. The jigsaws have been laid away, and the longer they stay in storage the better for American domestic architecture.

The face brick house illustrated at once makes an appeal as a substantial, dignified home; and its first impression will prove a lasting one. The wall surfaces will prove particularly attractive in buff or red face brick in a variety of tones laid in Flemish or English Bond with a fairly wide mortar joint.

This house is especially suited to a lot with its frontage on the West, thereby giving a southern exposure to the long side of the living room and an Eastern exposure to the dining room. The porch has been placed on the garden side, thus giving it as much privacy as a room in the house and also giving it the advantage of overlooking the garden.

The kitchen has been placed on the front of the house, with an entrance on the side. Notice how conveniently it is located to the front entrance as well as to the dining room; and also how conveniently the porch is connected with both living and dining rooms. The first floor is compact in its arrangement, not by crowding the rooms together, but by utilizing all of the floor space to the best advantage.

The second floor has been especially well planned for a house of this size. The principal bedroom is exceptionally attractive with its fireplace and windows on three sides. A sleeping porch could very easily be added by carrying the porch up two stories.

The other two bedrooms are also splendid rooms, one with windows on three sides and the other with windows on two sides. All of the bedrooms are provided with ample closets.

Altogether this is a comfortable and convenient six-room house. The rooms are unusually large for a house approximately 30 feet square.

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EXPORTS SHOW DECLINE

Vancouver declared exports from Vancouver consular district for the first six months of the current year to the United States amounted to \$21,335,237, compared with \$24,039,925 during the corresponding period in 1924—a decrease of \$2,700,000.

The following groups of products account for a decline of \$3,500,000 in exports: grains, vegetables and fruit, \$11,500; chemicals, \$13,500; non-metallic minerals, \$163,000; textiles, \$17,000; wood and wood products, \$3,290,000. The following groups account for an increase of approximately \$800,000 in exports: animal and fish products, \$250,000; metallic minerals, \$425,000; miscellaneous items, \$100,000.

Bearing in mind the fact that the lumbering industry, the leading industry in the Province, experienced exceptional depression during the entire period, it is not difficult to account for the enormous decrease in the value of wood products shipped to the United States. While not one item under the "wood products" group shows an increase in value for the

half-year, a number of the principal items show increases in the quantities exported. Lumber exports show an increase of over 15 million board feet, but a decrease of \$887,000; the number of poles exported increased by 32,000, although the value decreased \$131,000; shingles show an increase of 31,000 thousand but a decrease in value of \$720,000, and exports of siding increased 4,500,000 feet but decreased in value \$201,000. Logs show a decrease of \$800,000 in value as well as a decrease of 17 million feet in the quantity exported and wood pulp exports declined 9,500 tons in quantity and \$273,000 in value.

Metallic minerals, which comprise roughly one-third of the value of the exports for the first six months of 1925, show the largest increase in value of any group of exports. Most of the increase is accounted for in exports of gold, the exportation of which is restricted by the Dominican government. No gold bullion was exported from this district during the first six months of 1924.

The trouble in China is said to be for lack of a strong, centralized

government—the very thing so many of us have been dreading in this country.

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